

## Gulf of Mexico Harmful Algal Bloom Bulletin

Region: Texas

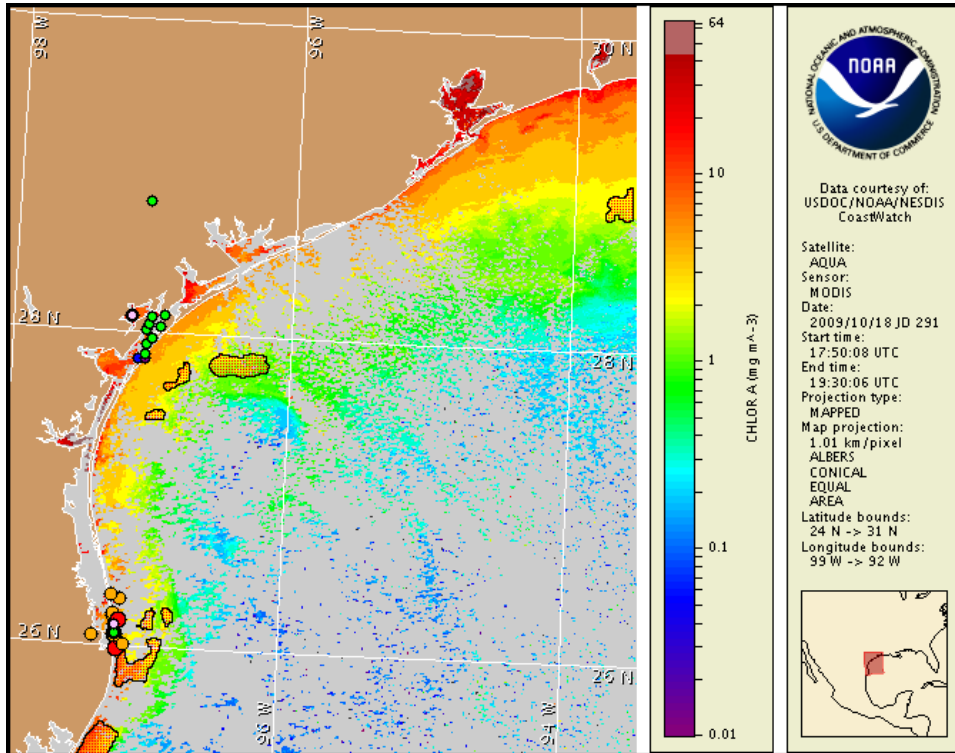
19 October 2009

NOAA Ocean Service

NOAA Satellites and Information Service

NOAA National Weather Service

Last bulletin: October 15, 2009



Satellite chlorophyll image with possible HAB areas shown by red polygon(s). Cell concentration sampling data from October 9 to 16 shown as red (high), orange (medium), yellow (low b), brown (low a), blue (very low b), purple (very low a), pink (present), and green (not present). For a list of cell count data providers and a key to the cell concentration categories, please see the HABFS bulletin guide:

[http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov/hab/habfs\\_bulletin\\_guide.pdf](http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov/hab/habfs_bulletin_guide.pdf)

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1. Data are restricted to civil marine applications only; i.e. federal, state, and local government use/distribution is permitted.
2. Image products may be published in newspapers. Any other publishing arrangements must receive GeoEye approval via the CoastWatch Program.

## Conditions Report

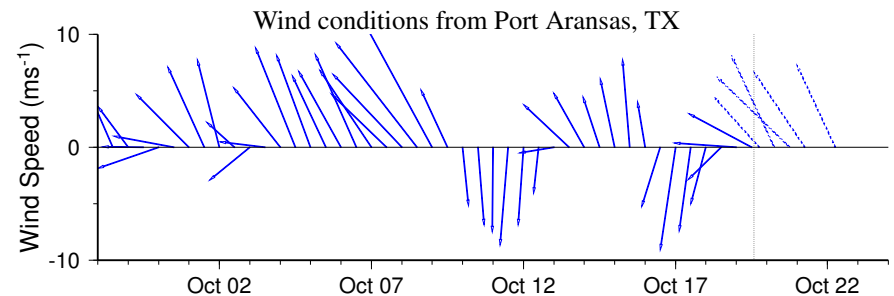
A harmful algal bloom has been identified in the area of Port Aransas and along the coast of southern Padre Island to South Padre Island. Low to moderate impacts are possible in this region through Thursday.

## Analysis

Imagery from Saturday and Sunday indicate elevated chlorophyll along much of the Texas Coast, which could be due to *K.brevis*. In the image used here, clouds obstruct a large area of elevated chlorophyll extending along the coast south of Galveston Bay seen in imagery from the day before. Sampling is recommended.

Low cell counts were observed in the area of Port Aransas on Friday, and impacts in the area were reported to have lessened last Friday due to the cool front moving through. The *K.brevis* bloom continues along the coast from southern Padre Island to South Padre Island. Relatively strong southeast winds through tomorrow could worsen impacts. As winds shift to come from the south and west later in the week, impacts should decrease. TGLO modeled currents indicate that southward alongshore movement is expected.

-Lopez, Tomlinson

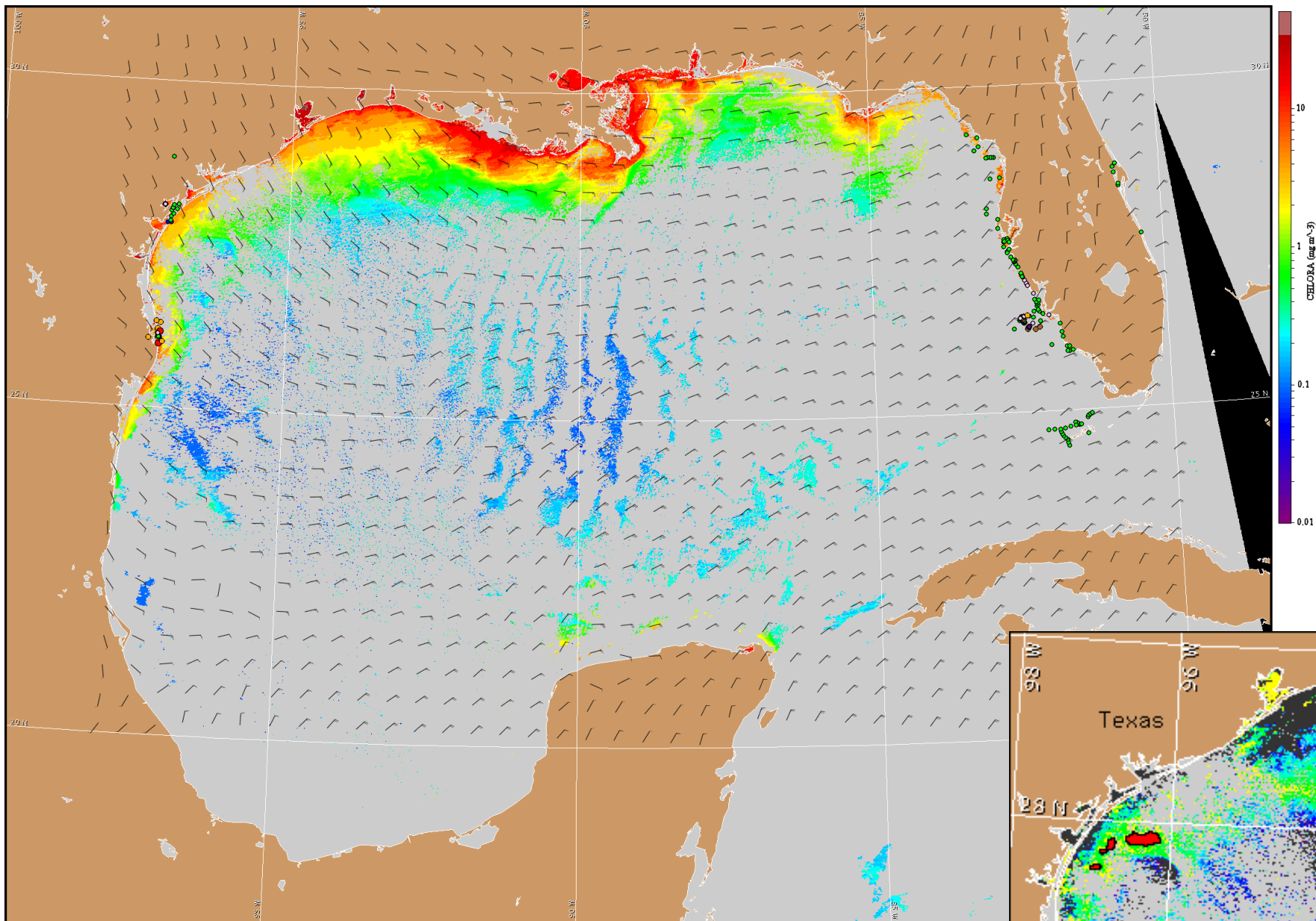


Wind speed and direction are averaged over 12 hours from buoy measurements. Length of line indicates speed; angle indicates direction. Red indicates that the wind direction favors upwelling near the coast. Values to the left of the dotted vertical line are measured values; values to the right are forecasts. Wind observation and forecast data provided by NOAA's National Weather Service (NWS).

## Wind Analysis

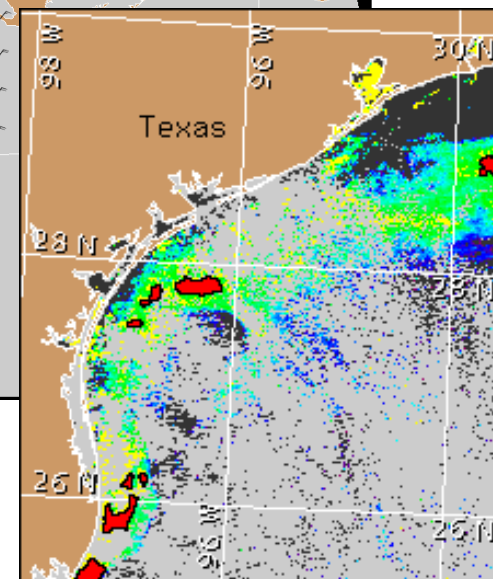
Today, east wind 10-15 knots becoming southeast in the afternoon. Tuesday, southeast wind 15-20 knots. Wednesday, south wind 15 to 20 knots. Thursday, south wind 10 to 15 knots shifting to west wind in the afternoon.

To see previous bulletins and forecasts for other Harmful Algal Bloom Bulletin regions, visit the NOAA CoastWatch bulletin archive: [http://coastwatch.noaa.gov/hab/bulletins\\_ns.htm](http://coastwatch.noaa.gov/hab/bulletins_ns.htm)



Satellite chlorophyll image and forecast winds for October 20, 2009 06Z with Cell concentration sampling data from October 9 to 16 shown as red (high), orange (medium), yellow (low b), brown (low a), blue(very low b), purple (very low a), pink (present), and green (not present). For a list of cell count data providers and a key to the cell concentration categories, please see the HABFS bulletin guide:

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Verified and suspected HAB areas shown in red. Other areas of high chlorophyll concentration shown in yellow (see p. 1 analysis for interpretation).